

# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXIII No. 1

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, May 30th, 1935

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## United Church

Sunday School, 10:30 a.m.  
Church Service, 11:30 a.m.

Wainfleet, 2:00 p.m.  
May 14, 4:00 p.m.  
Rev. A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor

## Ray That Stops Cars

London, May 25.—Startling confirmation of the existence in Germany of a new electric ray device which can stop motors is brought in by two motorists who were lately in Bavaria.

One of them a Viennese business man, said:

"I was driving my own car from Linz (Austria) to Munich," he said. "Almost exactly twenty miles beyond the German frontier my motor suddenly stopped. I made an exhaustive investigation, and found that I had plenty of petrol, and that everything was in perfect order."

"While I was puzzling over this extraordinary breakdown a friend's car came up behind me and stopped suddenly alongside."

"In this case, too, there proved to be nothing absolutely amiss. The motor had just stopped working."

"A gentleman came along about 10 minutes later. His attitude was very strange. He smiled, looked at his watch, and said: 'It's all right, gentlemen. You will find that in a few minutes your cars will run again smoothly.'"

"Sure enough, about five minutes later, the motors smoothly resumed their normal functioning."

"We made discreet inquiries in Munich, and were told that several cases of the kind had occurred lately near the frontier, and that it was in some way connected with military tests."

"My friend and I dismissed the matter and came to the conclusion that the only feasible

## Social Credit Meeting

Is Held at Buffalo

A Social Credit meeting was held at Buffalo on Saturday evening, when in the neighborhood of about 100 people were present. D. Lash addressed the meeting, giving a discourse of about two hours duration. A number of questions were asked, after which officers of a study group were elected. The audience was very attentive throughout a long session, which lasted from 8:30 to 12 p.m.

## Quality of Field Peas

By the term quality, as applied to field peas, is meant the ability of the ripened grain, to become soft and produce a desirable quality of soup or purée, within a reasonable period of time. It has been known for centuries that peas grown under certain conditions may be quite satisfactory for the making of soup, while the same variety grown in a different location, but under apparently the same conditions, may refuse to be cooked. As early as the fourth century before the Christian era, Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher, asked the question why this was so, but he obtained no satisfactory answer. This problem has been receiving the attention of the Experimental Farms, Dominion Department of Agriculture, during their work in evolving the superior grades of field peas which have proved so successful in recent years. In this pea-breeding work, two of the leading objectives sought after are the combination of high yield with early maturity, and

explanation was some radio-electric interference with the magnetism."

It is said that the ray has a range of about a mile and a half.

## Test Milk Cattle for T.B.

We are pleased to announce that the T.B. test of milk cows, held at the farm of A. J. Chapman, last Friday and Saturday, was quite satisfactory. The veterinary, Dr. J. P. Kerr, of Oyen, gave a clean bill of health for all the cattle tested. Dr. Kerr is returning to test a number of milk cows at Empress within the next two weeks.

## Conservatives Will Contest Acadia Federal Constituency

The Conservatives of the federal constituency of Acadia held a rally at Hannu, on May 29. They decided to contest the constituency and are holding a nominating convention in the early part of July.

## New Official Arrives

Dr. K. W. Nantby, who is to replace Dr. O. S. Assand as head of the field husbandry branch of the University of Alberta, has arrived in the province from his former home at Winnipeg, to assume his duties.

## Wheat Shipments Still Slow

Wheat shipments from Canada are still languishing and the expected revival in exports has yet to make an appearance. The spread between the Canadian and the Southern Hemisphere wheat has been reduced from about 15c under 2 North area. This may be further narrowed as the season advances. Italic in Western Canada and the United States spring wheat belt have saddened the market, and while our new crops have much to face before harvest prospects are much brighter. Seeding has been seriously delayed in many of the prairie provinces, but lost ground can be quickly made up if fine weather ensues.

In spring wheat areas of the United States heavy rainfall has changed conditions and a fairly good crop might very well be reaped. There will also likely be some improvement in the winter wheat area although the rain came too late to be of any decided benefit.

In Europe conditions vary but the Danube countries which had a crop failure last year appear to be in much better shape right now. Conditions are fairly good in France but not so good in Italy and Spain.

North Africa is suffering from a severe drought and will likely have a poorer crop than last year.

In the Orient the Chinese wheat crop is below last year and it is likely that considerable quantities of Australian wheat will be taken over in the face of the new harvest which is about due.

Canada will have to ship very heavily during June and July if any great crops are to be made on her surplus. Lessening supplies in Australia and Argentina may result in an acceleration of Canadian shipments.—Alberta Wheat Pool Bulletin.

high yield with types of medium length suitable for use in mixtures with cereals when harvested for grain. As early as 1892 the work of producing superior varieties of field peas by artificial crossing was initiated at Ottawa and since then numerous crosses have been made with excellent results.

## Weddings

The marriage was solemnized on Thursday, May 23, of Miss Lora Bernice Barros to Harvey Olander Bangs, both of Blind loss. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. S. Parke of St. Mary's Anglican Church.

The marriage took place on Wednesday, May 29, of Miss Laura Emery Hitchcock, of Shuckleton, to Kenneth Oscar Hall, of Abbey, Sask. Rev. J. S. Parke, of St. Mary's Anglican Church performed the ceremony.

We wish both these young couples many happy years of married life.

## Chemists Succeed in Isolating Heavy Oxygen Water

Manchester, Eng. — Heavy oxygen water, which, it is claimed, will be of great use in research into advanced chemical reaction, has been produced here by Mr. J. M. Herbert and Prof. M. Polyani of Manchester University.

Heavy oxygen was first isolated in ordinary water, but only in the proportion of one part in 8,000, and it is more difficult to isolate. At present the exceedingly complicated apparatus which has to be used can only produce the very small quantity of one third of a grain a day.

Research chemists regard this isolation of heavy oxygen from water as of great importance in natural scientific chemistry. In simple language it is explained that ordinary water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen in each molecule. The hydrogen atoms have an atomic weight of 1, and oxygen of 16, the total atomic weight per molecule being 18. But in heavy oxygen water the oxygen atom's weight is 18 and the total weight thus becomes 20, which makes it 11 per cent heavier than ordinary water.—Christian Science Monitor.

## Organize Two Large Municipal Areas

Two large municipal areas have been formed, according to information contained in the last issue of the Alberta Gazette, to be known as the Sullivan Lake Area and the Sunding Creek Area.

## I.O.D.E. Meeting

The Empress Chapter of the I.O.D.E. will hold a meeting at the home of Mrs. Kelley on Tuesday, June 4th, at 3 p.m. All members kindly make an effort to be present.

—Miriam Herr Shannon, Secretary

## Will Go To Hughendon

Rev. A. J. Law, returned from the United Church Conference on Wednesday evening, and he is changing to Hughendon, Alta. Rev. T. A. Bell of Turner Valley, Alta., is taking Mr. Law's place.

Liberals of Acadia federal constituency held their nominating at Hannu on Wednesday, May 30.

## Unique Coal Shipment

Unique among coal shipments going from Alberta was one of two carloads prepared at Foot hills for transport via rail and air to trading posts in the Arctic at a price of \$100 a ton many times the original price. The 70 tons is of egg-size stove coal, hand picked and filled into seven sacks weighing exactly 100 pounds each.

R. M. of Mantario No. 262 (cont. from last week)

the next meeting. In the meantime, this Secretary was instructed to write Dr. MacCharles in regard to the claim for treatment of a patient, which has been under consideration for some considerable time.

Francis—That the Reeve, Secretary and Co. Leech, be a committee to whom an application may be made in regard to order for medical treatment; and that the Department of Municipal Affairs be so advised.

Arnold—That the Secretary make enquiries in regard to grants for the construction of dams; and make application for assistance on projects in this Municipality.

That the assessment of the Alaska School District for \$319.80 be approved, and the revised assessments of Ainslee, \$559.00, and Mayfield, \$429.27, schools be approved.

Dahl — That an apology be made by E. Steinley for the attack made by him on Co. Leech, and that he be advised that no further relief will be issued until a written apology received by Co. Leech has been forwarded to this office by him.

## St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, June 2:  
Leland — 11 a.m., Holy Communion.  
Mayfield — 2:00 p.m., Evening song and Sermon.  
Estuary — 4:30 p.m., Evening song and Sermon.  
Empress — 7:30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.  
J. S. Parke, Vicar.

Crops in this district are looking very nice, germination has been good and growth exceptionally even.

Edwards—The Finance committee examined accounts presented. The following were found correct and passed for payment on motion of Co. Ed. 30.

Printing, postage and stationery—Commercial printers, \$29.00 and 1.10; Alaska News, 2.50; Western Municipal News, 10.15; Secretary - treasurer, P.P.S., 280.80.

Relief Indemnity, Sec. Treas., 21.94; Office Fuel, H. Henriks, 1.85; Richardson Road Machinery, 6.10; Assoc. Gopher Poison, 280.80.

Mantario Telephone Co. 6.22 and 7.12.  
Chopping-T. Doering, 75.51; J. W. Hawtin, Jr., 30.00.

Empress Lbr. Yards, gas-orders on, D. Revitt, 32.89; T. Doering, 43.93. E. Hitchcock, Billing work, 30.00.

Hospitalization—Alaska Hospital, 75.50; Empress Hospital, 17.50; Victoria Municipal, 10.00. Repairs — Acheson's Hardware, 1.70; Minneapolis Tractor Co., 11.28; John Deere Plow Co., 8.10.

Local Transfer Orders—Seed Grain—M. Smith, 172.50; B. Robb, 9.00; Hugo Dusch, 118.60; Henry Dusch, 79.00; V. French, 93.50; F. E. McEwen, 379.86; R. Ashby, 72.00; J. B. G. Wright, 144.10; W. E. Rogers, 181.25; W. Benner, 39.50; J. F. Rivers Estate, 21.00; D. D. Allan, 4.00; J. J. Edwards, 313.85.  
Total, \$2319.90.

Dahl—That the indemnity for work done in connection with agricultural re-establishment shall be \$4.00 per day, and eight cents per mile necessarily travelled.

Hawtin—That in view of the fact that the Council set out 4 a.m., the Court of Revision and the Council meeting be considered as two separate meetings, and indemnity fees be allowed for each meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 4 a.m. to meet again on Tuesday, June 4th, at the Orange Hill, C. Evans Sargent, Sec. Treas.

## "TOO MUCH WEALTH In the Hands of a Few People"

In the countryside, in streets of villages, towns and cities, in homes and market places, from pulpits and public platforms, from men in many walks of life you hear the same pronouncement—"Too much wealth in the hands of too few people."

Who can rectify such an unsatisfactory state of affairs? In many instances the people themselves have the remedy.

In the grain business the grain growers have the remedy in their co-operative marketing organization. All they need to do is to give their patronage.

Co-operative organization is the most effective means of preventing accumulation of great fortunes in the hands of a few people.

Co operation never makes millionaires.

PATRONIZE—

## Alberta Pool Elevators

## BIRTHDAY SALE

JUNE 19th to 30th

We are Celebrating REXALL'S 25th Birthday, with a TEN DAY SALE. Values will be even better than the One Cent Sale. Ask for Our Circulars

## EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading nurseries. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

## JOB PRINTING

Visiting Cards, Business Cards  
Letterheads, Statements, Envelopes, Posters, Order Sale Posters and Commercial Printing.

Give your next order to the local printers.

## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

**NEW YELLOW LABEL**

**55° lb.**

**BROWN LABEL - 65° lb.**

**ORANGE PEKOE - 80° lb.**

**TEA**

### Confidence

Confidence is the bedrock on which human society rests. The entire world in all its varied activities is motivated by confidence. Destroy confidence and our civilization would disappear. It has been long accepted as a truism that there is no life but one absolute certainty, which is death. And says one writer, all other activities, to a large extent, are dependent upon confidence for the being.

There is no word in our language that is more powerful in its full meaning, one that carries with it so practical an agency to accomplish our desires or to transmute our hopes into reality than that of confidence. It has been said that it is a plant of slow growth. Yet it is one that can be nurtured by individuals and groups of individuals and brought to full fruition with little effort. It is akin to faith in that faith is a particular proposition can be made an actuality by confidence. It is in a measure a question of application. Sometimes it is an outgrowth of reason, sometimes it is an instinct but however acquired it is, as stated in our opening sentence, the bedrock on which human society rests.

A home is established on confidence, the confidence a man and a woman have in each other which begets respect and love; confidence which children have in their parents; confidence which parents seek for their children and in turn which they repose in their offspring. Lacking confidence, a home would be impossible.

A successful business can only be built up and maintained where there is confidence, the confidence which one partner reposes in another, which the shareholders have in their managing executive, which an employer extends to his employees and which employees have for their employers, and finally which the business man has in his customers and his customers possess for him. Lacking such confidence, a business will inevitably end in bankruptcy.

So, too, is the life of the community founded in confidence. First there must be confidence that there is a future for the community or there will be no community because people would not remain to constitute one; people who constitute the community group must have confidence in the goodwill, ability and enterprise of their associates, otherwise confidence in the community itself would be lacking. And what is true of the community is true of the nation.

It is not only essential that the citizens of a community or nation possess confidence in themselves and in each other, but it is vitally necessary that other communities and nations repose confidence in them if they are to achieve the greatest success and rise to a proud place in the world. When confidence between peoples and nations is lost, the world is rendered too trouble.

Furthermore, when a community or nation assumes an attitude or adopts a course of action which results in a withdrawal of confidence from it, such community or nation is bound to be the sufferer. Once a man breaks faith with another he destroys what, in his greatest asset, the confidence which his fellow men repose in him. It may have taken a long time to win the confidence of others, but by one act it can be quickly destroyed and forever lost. And if a community, built up as communities are by the confidence that people have given to them, proceeds to evade its responsibilities and repudiate its obligations, it thereby destroys its most valuable community asset.

A dollar bill is only valuable because of the confidence which the public has in the Government or bank issuing the bill. Lacking such confidence the piece of paper would be utterly valueless. If a pupil lacks confidence in his teacher, the teaching will be largely in vain. The sick patient's confidence in the doctor is the battle to a successful recovery. Lacking confidence in the safety of the track, of bridges to be crossed, or the dispatchers at the telegraph key, of the trained engineer in the locomotive, can few people could be induced to undertake a railway journey.

Let the reader consider what his or her own position in life would be if they lost all confidence in their fellow citizens, in the institutions of their nation, in everything American and inanimate which surrounds them. They would become fit inmates for a madhouse. Without confidence mankind simply could not continue to exist.

Notwithstanding this great truth, the fact remains that throughout the world to-day organized efforts are being put forth to destroy confidence in practically all things. Men and women are asked to place no confidence in the existence of God, to abandon their formerly held religious beliefs, to reject forms of government which it has taken centuries to develop, to surrender confidence in themselves, their convictions, abilities, initiative and energies, in a word, their individual liberties, and because they no longer have confidence in themselves, to become mere cogs in an economic and political machine operated by forces over which they have surrendered all control.

Lose confidence in yourself and you destroy yourself, because with loss of confidence there is loss of self-respect, loss of self-control, loss of ambition, loss of initiative and the power to do.

#### A Whale Of A Shark

The largest shark ever caught in South African waters was trapped in a fisherman's net at Hout Bay, near Capetown. It was 27 feet 6 inches long, 12 feet in girth, and weighed five tons. It fought madly for freedom for two hours before the fisherman hauled into shallow water. Even then 14 bullets were needed to kill it.

#### Moving Cherry Uplift

To make way for the replanting of the city, the ancient church, Belvoir Tension, in Budapest, Hungary, is to be moved 14 yards up a hill. It will be eight yards higher in its new position. Special machinery has been devised for the operation, invented by Lajos Fiedrich, a well-known engineer. The moving will cost \$200,000.

**FINE, RICH PEPPERMINT FLAVOR**

**WIGGLE MIN'S DOUBBLE MINT CHEWING GUM**

**COOL, REFRESHING**

### Exhibition In Belgium

Big Fair In Brussels Bid For World Peace

Belgium's gesture to the cementing of the peace of Europe is an international exhibition opening at Brussels, April 27.

Amid the tumult and shouting, the talk of impending conflict of nations and the struggle for peace, Belgium projects her "World's Fair" in the hope of forwarding the friendship of nations and helping to re-establish the business of the world on a firmer basis.

With 400 acres of grounds and 150 pavilions the promoters have planned to make the exhibition the shop-window of the nation. Practically all countries of the hemisphere have places in the great show.

Science and technology, commercial exploitation and industrial development of the great modern countries are special features of the exhibition.

Celebration of the centenary of the first railway line and the first train between Brussels and Malines in 1835 furnish an opportunity for giving special attention to transport progress of communication.

In the departments of historical development, commemoration of founding of the independent state of Congo has given this section an impetus.

Ancient and modern art, domestic and foreign, is housed in special galleries. With the end arts and crafts have been tapestries, which Belgium was one of the most reputed centers, together with sculpture, pottery and lace.

### Figures Are Interesting

Statistics Show Important Place Occupied By Canada's Railways

The place which Canada's railways occupy in the Dominion's affairs is shown in some statistics recently released. Last year 66,628,000 tons of freight were transported by Canadian railways and 17,652,000 passengers travelled on their lines.

The total payroll of Canada's railways for the year amounted to \$141,075,000 paid to an average of 119,000 employees. The railways are one of the largest consumers of Canada's coal output. Some figures in this respect covering Canadian National lines show that out of every dollar of the \$131,936,075.56 spent last year in operating the railway, approximately 10 cents went for fuel.

For locomotives amounted to \$14,705,923.33 for the year; the water bill amounted to \$85,700,004. Approximately 60 cents out of every dollar of expenses went for labor. Information as to commodities handled over Canadian National lines shows that out of every dollar of freight, 25 cents went for the cost of the goods.

The railways are one of the largest producers of the Dominion's total revenue. Products of the mines constituted the largest portion of the total revenue totaling \$12,062,549 or 32.7 per cent. Agricultural products account for 23.1 per cent, forest products 12.2 per cent, and miscellaneous 29.8 per cent.

### Girls Are Best Sellers

Work Harder Than Boys Opinion Of Toronto Teacher

Girls are better sellers than boys "probably because they work harder," G. H. Dickinson, teacher at the Central High School of Commerce, Toronto, says. Mr. Dickinson has just completed a survey of the spelling of 16,000 Canadian children which he will present to the commercial section of the world's fair.

The word which the children found hardest to spell, he commented, "The easiest, we found, was 'second' and the hardest was 'the'."

That pupils in commercial schools are better sellers than students in academic and technical schools.

The February movement of bacon from Canada to Great Britain, viz., 14,765,200 pounds, was almost double the volume for February, 1934. The total value of bacon exported during January and February, 1935 was 28,370,000 pounds, an increase of 9,829,000 pounds over the shipments in January and February, 1934.

### An Old Idea

Aristotle once counted the teeth of his housekeeper and those of a male servant. He found four less teeth in the mouth of the woman, and for hundreds of years it was taken for granted that men had four more teeth than women.

1,000 pounds of shelled popcorn. Mount Ararat, on which Noah landed the Ark after the great flood, is now more than three miles above sea level.

2097

### In Bed With Neuritis Every Winter

Until Kruschen Brought Relief

"For three years," writes a woman, "I have been sick in bed about three months every winter with neuritis in my hips and legs. Last winter I started taking Kruschen Salts, and got relief from the first dose. This winter I have not been in bed at all."

Neuritis is a result of impurities in the blood. And it is impure blood, circulating all over the system and setting up inflammation in the tissues, that causes those excruciating pains. Kruschen Salts can be safely trusted to set the matter right. Because Kruschen contains just what Nature needs to permeate your internal organs back into a healthy, normal condition.

### Too Part In Convention

Blind, Crippled Child Astonishes Delegates With Her Skill

Kindness which all good school teachers feel towards children came readily for Lucille Kemp, a tiny blind and crippled girl from Tavistock, Ontario, who took an important part in the public school department's session of the Ontario Education Association's convention held recently in Toronto.

Lucille was brought by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Kemp, especially for the occasion. In the slimy pink frock she evoked the kindest of attention as she was carried onto the stage by her proud mother. But what she said and did, her number, admiration and sympathy went together in the hearts and minds of delegates who proudly saw in the child's artistic and skillful demonstration an example of what a home instruction unit under the auxiliary classes department of the Ontario Department of Education had been doing for physically handicapped children.

Lucille played her harp for an audience which applauded her when she was through. With excellent expression in her pleasant voice she responded to questions which had been written. While the delegates, with rapt attention, watched her cheery, earnest face, she wrote a business letter on a typewriter with a Braille keyboard. Using a relief map of the British Isles she gave her audience a lesson in geography.

### Necessity For Canada

Control Of Wheat Supply Needed For British Economy

Regulation and control of wheat supply is a necessity for Canada, and other dominions exporting wheat to Great Britain as British population is no longer increasing and her wheat demand is stationary, Sir Josiah Stamp, noted British economist, stated at Montreal.

Chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway and a director of the Bank of England, Sir Josiah was in Montreal on route with Lady Stamp from Quebec to New York on a combined business and pleasure trip to the United States.

Although he headed a royal commission on the Canadian wheat situation a few years ago, hoped any increased business to the Canadian wheat farmer as a result of the 'United States' dust storms would not start him increasing acreage and crop production under the impression the benefits would be permanent.

Popcorn seed imported into Canada from July 1, 1934 to March 1, 1935, totaled 2,000,000 pounds.

Although far south of the Arctic Circle, part of Labrador's coast is made essentially Arctic in temperature by cold ocean currents.

### The Mauretania Retires

Launched In 1906, This Vessel Covered 1,500,000 Miles During Its Years Of Service

The Cunard liner Mauretania, which has just been retired, was planned to be the fastest ship in the world, and not only won this distinction, but kept it for 22 years.

The Mauretania was built at the shipyard of Swan, Hunter and Wigman Richardson, at Wallend, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and was the first ship to make quadruple propellers.

The hull was launched on September 26, 1906, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh performing the launching ceremony. The ship's final trials took place on November 3, 1907, and she started on her first voyage to New York on November 18, 1907, making the crossing in five days, five hours and 10 minutes, and thus breaking all existing records at that time.

As late as July 1933, the Mauretania, on her way from Havana to New York, covered 112 miles in an average of 32 knots, or 38.84 land miles per hour. This record was made by Captain Robert MacCallister, who took an important part in the public school department's session of the Ontario Education Association's convention held recently in Toronto.

The Mauretania had steamed fully 1,500,000 miles, including more than 300 voyages across the Atlantic, scores of cruises, many of them to the West Indies and South America, and scouting and troop-carrying during the war. Her mileage would have rounded the world sixty times. During her career she carried approximately 250,000 passengers. During the war she transported over 70,000 soldiers.

The Mauretania was named for a former Roman province in Northern Africa.

### Grading Of Print Buter

Will Shortly Be In Effect All Through West

Grading of print butter will soon be an accomplished fact in Western Canada. Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Manitoba Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the grading of creamery print butter sold in that province will go into effect June 1, enabling legislation having been passed recently by the province. Similar regulations are understood to have gone into effect in British Columbia and Alberta on May 1, and in Saskatchewan on June 1.

At the present time, under the Federal Dairy Industry Act, regulations provided for the grading and sale of all butter, whether in boxes or in pound prints, as only first, second, third or no grade, whereas formerly only such butter as was going on export or into storage was so graded. Under additions to the act last year provision was made for compulsory print grading, and the western provinces have been the first to pass enabling legislation.

### The Most Precious Thing

If time be of all things most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality, since time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough. Let us then be up and doing, like the people of olden times, so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity.—Franklin.

### Find Petrified Forest

Discovery of a petrified forest on the slopes of the Colorado mountains in Tiflis, Russia, has been announced. Professor Vinogradov of the Tiflis forestry institute, who made the discovery, said he found trunks of many different species of trees, some of gigantic proportions.

Chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants, apparently is the only means by which solar energy is made available to the plant.



### Old Smokes at Home!

"All up and down the whole plantation, gladly they roam!"—choosing the young, supple leaves for Ogden's Cigarette Tobacco. Leaves that cannot pass the Ogden's quality test are kept "far, far away" from this mellow, satisfying cigarette tobacco. That's why we can promise that Ogden's will satisfy you—particularly when rolled with "Chanticleer" or "Vogue" Cigarette Papers.

### SAVE THE POKER HANDS OGDEN'S FINE CUT

Your Pipe Knows Ogden's Cut Plug

### Rapid Transport

London Aviator Planning Week-End Trip To Canada

Flying what is designed to be the speediest long-range plane in the world, Capt. T. Campbell Black is planning a "weekend" trip to Canada this summer. It was learned in London.

The flight will be the second of four proposed "weekend" flights, the others being to Capetown, the Orient, and an unknown destination respectively.

### Queer Things Found

Police Of Gyrus, England, Get Many Strange Articles

The door of a Royal Air Force plane which fell off while the pilot was "stunting" over Gyrus, England, has been picked up on Purbeck, Dorset. In recent weeks the articles recorded in the Gyrus police books as "found" include a week's supply of washing for a family, a goat, a parrot, a number of women's dresses, a cocker and a swan.

The American Chemical Society is developing a course in chemistry which will enable housewives to detect adulterated foods.

Aberdeen, Scotland, has just installed its first automatic telephone.

**Have "LEFT-OVERS" with Pre-PACK Waxed Tissue**

**Pre-PACK Waxed Tissue**

**PULL HERE**

**MORE CONVENIENT TO USE...**

Just hang a package in your kitchen. You'll be delighted with its convenience... for, with one hand, you can easily extract a single sheet at any time leaving the other hand free to hold the "left-over" being wrapped.

**Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg**

## France Stands Ready To Help Russia Build Roads On West Front

Paris—France and Russia made public the provisions of their new mutual assistance treaty guaranteeing each the aid of the other's army in the event of "unprovoked aggression on the part of any European state."

Official quarters disclosed that France stood ready to help the Soviet build railways and strategic roads along her western frontier so as to facilitate movement of the red army in that area.

A conference between the general army staffs of the two nations will be held shortly, it was stated, in order to determine just how quickly Russia could throw an army into the western front in case of war.

The treaty, signed and submitted to other governments before its publication, pledges each nation the other's aid on the basis of Article XV of the League of Nations covenant for the next five years. It renews automatically unless one of the powers denounces it, giving one year's notice.

Article XV of the league covenant provides that league members shall submit any dispute likely to cause war to the council, which members must agree unanimously on recommendation for settlement. Failing unanimity, "the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice."

Under the treaty France and Russia promise to help one another if the council, "for whatever reason," fails to act, the two signatories also agreeing to act jointly to hasten decision by the council.

A door was left open for Germany in the event she should decide to enter some eastern European security system, the protocol of signature re-stating France's and Russia's continued interest in an eastern pact and stipulating that the pact provisions should "come into play only within the limits contemplated in the tripartite agreement (among Russia, France and Germany) previously projected."

To bring Russia's railways up to date would cost about \$5,000,000, (approximately \$367,500,000), it was said on good authority, and France was expected to provide the greater part of this.

In addition, French engineers would draw plans for the new road system, which France would sell the Soviet much of the material, such as machinery and other manufactured products to be used. Apparently well founded reports here said the French and Russian general staffs, equally alarmed at Germany's rapid expansion of her work out along defence plans within the next few months.

## Kidnapping Charge

Dutch Police Investigating Activities Of Nazi Government

The Hague.—Investigation of the kidnapping of a German laborer named Gutzert from Dutch territory was pressed by police as public opinion connected the case with the deportation of Major Witte, also a German, for carrying on Nazi propaganda in the Netherlands.

Government authorities emphasized, however, the two events were not connected. They also denied their relation to the reported kidnapping of a man named Eusebeche who, it is said, was spirited across the border into Germany coincident with the Gutzert disappearance.

The expulsion of Major Witte was ordered about three weeks ago by Dutch authorities, according to reports submitted to the lower house by J. R. H. Van Schaik, minister of justice. He added the Nazi agent had recrossed the border into Germany on April 22. He had been chief of the Nazi bureau in Amsterdam for over a year.

## Technical Agriculturists

Dean Shaw Of Saskatchewan University Elected President

Ottawa.—Dean A. M. Shaw, of the faculty of agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, has been elected president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

With delegates represented by a mail ballot, other officers announced by the society here were:

Vice-president, Dr. W. H. Britain, dean of the faculty of agriculture of McGill University, Macdonald College, and M. F. N. Savoie, chief of the administration branch, department of agriculture, Quebec; and honorary secretary, H. G. Crawford, Dominion entomological branch, Ottawa. The officials will take office at the close of the annual convention of the society already announced for Edmonton June 24 to 27.

Announcement also was made that Sir Francis B. Ford, president for the United Kingdom, will be the guest speaker at the convention. His subject will be "The Agricultural Situation Great Britain."

## Drop Liquor Charges

Lack Of Territorial Jurisdiction

Montreal.—Charges facing residents of the Maritime provinces of conspiracy to defraud the Dominion government of \$5,000,000 through liquor smuggling were dropped because of doubt of territorial jurisdiction and also because of expense, J. J. Hevey, K.C., crown prosecutor, declared as preliminary hearing of eight men on similar charges continued. The case is expected to close within a few days.

Those being tried are the four Brownson brothers, Sam, Allan, Harry and Abe, Barney Aaron, F. S. Blair and James Crankehouse, all of Montreal, and William Ute, Halifax.

## Gift For University

Toronto.—President H. J. Cody of University of Toronto announced that the board of governors has accepted "with gratitude" a gift of \$3,000 from Dr. W. B. Hendry and Mrs. Hendry for the purpose of establishing a scholarship in obstetrics and gynecology in memory of their late son, William John Hendry, who graduated as gold medalist in medicine in 1933.

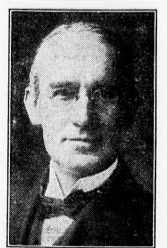
## THE CHANCELLOR PREPARES HIS BUDGET

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With reference to the hurry over the proposal for an air base in the Great Lakes region, McSwain wrote: "I have not recently read our treaty with the British government concerning the dismantment of our Canadian border line, but my present recollection is that following shortly after the War of 1812 and much naval activity upon the Great Lakes, the victory of Commodore Perry, this treaty expressly stipulated only against battleships or armed vessels upon the Great Lakes."

"It was true then and has ever since been true that we had and continue to have several fields, forts, and posts near or relatively near to our Canadian frontiers, and there have been in any way regarded as unfriendly gestures. By analogy, they might be compared with French fortifications along the Belgian border. They are maintained not against Belgium, but against what might come over and through Belgium, as has happened in the past."

## AT KING'S JUBILEE



Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D., Moderator of the Free Church Council of England and Wales, who led the lessons at the service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, commemorating the King's Jubilee.

## Victims Of Dust Storms

Twenty Persons Die In United States

Springfield, Colo.—Red Cross officials estimated "at least 20" persons have died within the past two weeks of the United States "dust bowl" of diseases aggravated by the blowing silt.

Albert Evans, in charge of Red Cross dust storm headquarters at Liberal, Kas., said nine have died in Baca county, Colorado, five in the Oklahoma panhandle, and six in southwestern Kansas.

He emphasized the figure was "conservative."

A 10th "dust belt" death in less than two weeks and a score of emergency hospital patients were reported as new clouds of silt shadowed parts of New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas.

James Walte, five-year-old son of a farmer, died here of an illness which physicians said was aggravated by breathing dirt into his lungs.

## To Deal With Drouth

Federal Government Prepared To Spend Large Sum For Drouth Purpose Winnipeg.—The Dominion government is prepared to furnish \$10,000,000, or whatever amount may be necessary, to deal with the drouth problem in Western Canada. Hon. R. B. Hanson, minister of trade and commerce, said in an address here.

Reclamation of the drouth area is a duty recognized by the government, he said, and the present administration is ready to go to any reasonable length to repair the ravages of long years of drouth and to restore the affected areas to productiveness.

## Not Closing Camps

Ontario Not Shutting Down Relief Camps At Sudbury

Toronto.—Ontario government relief camps near Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie are not being closed, Hon. Peter Heenan, provincial minister of lands and forests, stated here. He pointed out that a number of men, including settlers who would have an opportunity to cultivate their land, had been let out until the province learns from the federal government what contribution Ottawa is prepared to make toward works on trans-Canada highway project.

## Britain Invites Germany To Join A Collective Security System

London.—Great Britain waits on Adolf Hitler's final word.

British aircraft construction is to be extended and speeded up. Britain is to implement Stanley Baldwin's pledge of air parity with any nation within striking distance of her coast.

But she still holds out the olive branch, and she still hopes that when Hitler makes his complete statement, probably on May 15, he will announce that Germany has decided to enter the open door.

"That, it is learned, is the inference to be drawn from the statement with which Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald opened parliamentary debate on foreign affairs. For, coupled with the announcement of Britain's air expansion, were reported invitations to Germany to join a collective system of security."

"Will Germany now come forward," he pleaded, "and show her readiness to help restore international confidence, so rudely shaken by her recent independent action in regard to armaments?"

"Before we have gone too far," he pressed, as he pictured the appalling possibilities of an armaments race in the air, "the British government urge that all the influence they can command that a halt would be called and the powers should limit their arms within well-defined bounds to be fixed by free negotiations."

"I commend this, if I may venture."

## Jumps From Train

Wisconsin Convict Meets Death In Attempt To Escape

Ridgeway, Ont.—Preferring death to trial on forged charges, William O. Reeves, 64-year-old convict from Wisconsin, leaped from a speeding Michigan and Central Railway train near here.

The body of the prisoner, being brought to Arlington, Mass., from Wisconsin state prison, was found mutilated on the railway tracks a few miles from here.

Reeves evaded his guard, Lieut. A. E. Ryan of Arlington, long enough to smash the small circular window in the train washroom and crawl through. The train was travelling at approximately 65-miles-an-hour as it passed this point, 15 miles northeast of Chatham.

## To Release Many Prisoners

Montreal.—Between 300 and 400 men and women prisoners in jails in the province of Quebec will be released as a result of the general reduction of sentences granted in King George's, it is estimated by officials of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association here.

## House Of Lords Listens To Defence Of Germany's Stand

London.—Defence of German policy was voiced in the house of lords by the Marquess of Lathom and Viscount Esher in the course of a debate on treaty revision.

Lord Davies moved the government should take steps to implement article 19 of the covenant of the League of Nations by the establishment of a satisfactory procedure for effecting a peaceful change in the relationship of the states and for revision of treaties.

Most people recognized the treaty of Versailles was "somewhat unfair," said Lord Lathom. Germany in the last 20 years had endured "terrible things." If there was to be peace, she must be given an appropriate place in the world.

Four questions must be decided, he declared—demilitarization of the Rhine area which could not last indefinitely; the question of Austria; the Polish corridor and the former German colonies. It appeared these issues must sooner or later be settled at a round table conference or modified in some more drastic way, he said.

Germany was not the only power which repudiated treaties, said Lord Esher.

"It is only a casuist who can say

to do so, or make hold to do so, to the German government."

Again and again, Mr. MacDonald argued Britain stood for no aggressive policy against any nation. Her policy was collective security through the League of Nations. She wanted Germany in. She wanted the widest co-operation. She valued the present good understanding between Italy, France and Britain as a guarantee of peace, and every nation which contemplated peace would be welcomed within its "free companionship."

Not for a long time has Westminster known an opening speech more eagerly awaited, nor delivered in such a grave atmosphere. In the galleries at Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada and other leaders from the Empire overseas. Foreign ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries listened. The long benches were packed. Only now and again was there a cheer—no anxious were the members not to interrupt the speaker.

Prime Minister MacDonald frankly admitted the present strength of German military air craft was "considerably in excess of previous estimates supplied to the house." Germany's decision to build submarines was "ominous." Her announcement of conscription and a military air force was greatly to be deplored. Yet, as she still held the door open, he emphasized there were chances of agreement as well as palpable dangers.

## Stand On Trade Parley

Canada's B.B. For Discussion With U.S.

Ottawa.—Canada's stand on the reciprocal trade negotiations which the United States government announced some time ago would be initiated after hearings had been completed in Washington, was practically decided, according to the best information available here. The nature of Canada's basis for discussion has not been made public nor are any developments expected for a matter of weeks, it was learned.

Hon. W. D. Herridge, Canadian minister to Washington, was in Ottawa recently. He was in frequent consultation with trade and external affairs officials and government tariff experts. No official comment could be obtained on the question.

## Short Of Small Change

Mexico, D.F.—Although 800,000,000 pesos in new copper coins have been put in circulation by the Bank of Mexico, the shortage of small change for business transactions became more acute as silver money was surrendered to the government in compliance with a government decree retiring it from circulation.

## Regret Is Expressed At Disclosures Made At U. S. Arms Testimony

Washington.—Assuming "full responsibility for this unfortunate incident," Chairman John McSwain for the President Roosevelt of his great "regret" at the house military committee's disclosure of secret arm testimony which stirred international concern.

Replying to the president's own stern rebuke and disavowal of alleged war plans touching friendly nations—Canada among them—the white-haired South Carolina wrote the White House:

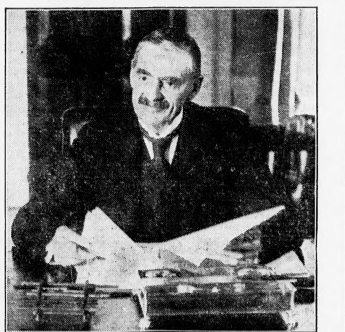
"I greatly regret the unfortunate inclusion of the executive testimony along with other testimony when it was sent to the public printer. . . . I can assure you that such an incident will again occur because so long as I shall reside as chairman, any testimony that may be given in executive session and the many effect our foreign or diplomatic relations will not be taken down stenographically."

Brigadier-General F. M. Andrews, chief of the general headquarters air force, gave testimony on the need of seeing nearby British and French tales in event of an emergency. Brig-

adier-General Charles E. Kilbourne testified regarding a "camouflaged" air base near the unfortified Canadian border.

With reference to the hurry over the proposal for an air base in the Great Lakes region, McSwain wrote: "I have not recently read our treaty with the British government concerning the dismantment of our Canadian border line, but my present recollection is that following shortly after the War of 1812 and much naval activity upon the Great Lakes, the victory of Commodore Perry, this treaty expressly stipulated only against battleships or armed vessels upon the Great Lakes."

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Here we see Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, preparing the nation's budget, which was so well received in the British House recently. A comfortable surplus was announced and taxation was cut to a very great extent.

that the sins of omission of which France and Britain were guilty were better than the sins of commission perpetrated by Germany for Britain and France all along repudiated the treaty of Versailles in the sense of not having put into force the pledge to disarm. . . . Germany and Japan are expanding, dynamic nations. We ought surely to understand their viewpoint. . . . Germany and Japan were drawn after Earl Stanhope, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, said Lord Stanhope said: "Britain had disarmed on land, at sea and in the air to a point which was generally considered unwise, the earl said. He expressed surprise it should still be contended Britain had failed to fulfill disarmament clauses. Referring to the question of revision of treaties, Lord Stanhope said: "You cannot satisfy one nation with regard to frontiers without making another nation give up territory, and until you can get a greater feeling of friendship and confidence between the nations any procedure making for alteration of frontiers is obviously one that will lead to more misunderstanding, difficulty and friction than if things were left as they are."



## Disease Being Conquered

Thousands Of Research Workers Experimenting In Wonderful Way

Wherever medical men are gathered there is news of discoveries in medicine. Behind the scenes, in medical circles with which the general public never comes in contact, are thousands of research workers in hospitals and laboratories all over the world, who probe and experiment in the most unrelenting way for the cause and conquest of disease. By bit, some of the most deadly ailments are being mastered, and it will only be a few years before diseases now fatal will be preventable or curable. Unless new ones crop up, mankind will eventually only die of old age.

Within the past few months meetings of medical men have been told of a new use for insulin in the cure of mental derangement, of amale means to stop bleeding, creation of artificial fever for the treatment of tuberculosis, operative surgery for the cure of angina pectoris, artificial creation of cancer germs which will enable cancer to be studied from the start instead of after it is well established, an extract from pig kidney that has thus far cured Bright's disease in animals. And people have literally been raised from the dead.

But if people lived right, in the way they would live a doctor at least once a year for a general examination, many of these ailments would be prevented. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Depends On Individual

Life Is Usually Pretty Much What We Make It

The best things that we hope for are those which are most largely within our own power. We may not be able to forestall the coming of the year the crops will have favorable weather, we may not know whether the particular business interests in which we are engaged will prosper or languish, but we do know that whatever industry or energy, discretion or wisdom, we put into them will bear results. We cannot tell whether uninterrupted health and peace will reign in our households, but we know that it will depend largely upon our obedience to the laws of the body and our faithful and loving care of and influence over them from near and dear to us. We do not know the details of our social life, what friends we may lose or gain, yet we know that faithfulness, loyalty, and unselfishness on our part will ensure to us pure and happy social relations.

## Russian Women Sailors

One Hides Postlaid As Third Mate On Freighter

When the Russian freighter Kallan, docked in Brooklyn recently, a young woman in a petted cap, a blue jacket with brass buttons and a blue skirt climbed from the bridge and asked what time the baseball game started at the stadium.

She was Miss Anna Tumanina, 23, third officer of the vessel. There are three other young women in the Kallan's crew. They are Tschirshin, Tamar, a machinist and Maria Semakova and Lida Marchuk, stewardess, each 25.

Miss Tumanina, as third mate is boss of 20 men. She must stand watch at sea, shoot the sun for the ship's position, observe and keep a log and find work for the crew.

## New Refinery Process

Produces Up To Seven Millions Of Gallons Of Gasoline In The U.S.

A new refinery process promising to save about 25,000,000 barrels of gasoline annually in the United States, was reported by the American Chemical Society by V. I. Ipatoff, of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago. A catalyst turns into gasoline some of the petroleum not otherwise convertible.

Dr. A. C. Folsom, chief engineer, experiment station, division, U.S. bureau of mines, predicted that oil reserves are diminishing so rapidly that the present generation may have to supplement its gasoline with substitutes made from coal.

## Largest Canteen In World

The world's largest canteen was opened recently by the Princess Royal. It was at the Hudson Road mills of Messrs. Montagu Burton, Ltd. The canteen can seat 4,000 workers, and the kitchen can cook more than 10,000 daily dinners, which the employees are able to purchase for 10 pence. More than 100 employees are working at the factory.

BRITISH EMPIRE HEARS JUBILEE MESSAGE FROM THE KING



On May 6th, King George celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, and one of the important events on the happy day was an Empire-wide broadcast with a message from His Majesty from London. Here we see King George in his study during a world-wide broadcast. —Copyright, The Times Photo.

## How Sound Travels

Some Facts About Its Transmission Are Very Curious

Most of us have said at some time or other: "The railway trains sound very close to-day—the rain cannot be far off." And in this observation we have been echoing the popular belief that there is a direct connection between the transmission of sound and the weather. Now researchers carried on by meteorologists in England seem to indicate that this particular popular belief is no more accurate than most others.

There are some very curious facts about the transmission of sound. We are told, for instance, that sounds produced by explosives are sometimes heard at very great distances, when none of these sounds are heard at distances comparatively close to the origin. Again, although the wind is capable of carrying sounds to a moderate distance, transmission to points remote by 100 miles and more is found to be independent of the weather.

By means of these investigations with microphones it has been proved that when sounds are heard at great distances, the energy has traversed the atmosphere at levels which reach a maximum height of 25 miles. And there the air is warmer than on the ground.

In this connection, it was found during the world war that the firing on the western front could be heard in Great Britain only in summer and that of similar distances in Germany it was heard only in winter. This consistent alternative proved to be due to the change of the prevailing wind in the upper atmosphere, which at a height of 25 miles was generally from the east in summer and from the west in winter.

Meteorologists claim that the reversal is connected with a great range of temperature in the upper atmosphere over Arctic circles during the course of the year. But they have yet found no satisfactory explanation of the high temperature which prevails in the upper atmosphere at all seasons. It is said, from pole to pole.

## Pets Must Be Killed

Despite hundreds of letters petitioning for adoption of four prize-winning Boston terriers condemned to death in the will of their owner, Mrs. Mabel A. Roman of Quincy, Mass., the dogs will be executed as soon as the executor of the will, Frank H. Mearns, brother of the owner, arrives from the West Indies.

## Prince's Fund Growing

Subscriptions totalling £200,000 (about \$1,500,000) have already been received at St. James's Palace for the Prince of Wales Jubilee Trust to fund movements benefiting the youth of the country. A woman of 81, a survivor of the massacre of Cawnpore in India, sent 10 shillings, her week's old age pension.

Exports of frozen poultry to Great Britain during the two weeks ended April 6, 1935, amounted to 2,364 boxes, making in all 33,756 boxes, about 1,678,890 pounds, exported to the British Isles since January 1, 1935.

## Head Of Soviet Government

World War Gave Stalin Prominent Place In History

A thorough job of cleaning out the war profiteers would land us in the most surprising country. For instance there can be little question that by far the biggest war profiteer in the world to-day is the Soviet government in general and Joseph Stalin in particular. If there had been no World War there would have been no Russian revolution. The unlucky Japanese war of 1904-5 shook the Romanoff throne. The catastrophes of 1914-17 set the Czarist system on the dust.

Communism to-day exists itself by the world as the only hope of peace among the nations. The horrors of war are a favorite subject of discourse at Moscow. But it would be interesting to have Stalin lay hand on heart and say that he wishes the World War had not happened. Absolute power over 170,000,000 people and a prominent place in history are the profits which the World War brought to Stalin. —New York Times.

## A Super-Gear Shift

Has Over 11,000 Speeds And Four Shift Levers

What would be a nightmare to a four-speed motorist, a super gear shift with 11,011 distinct speeds, was put in operation at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, California.

The gear shift, probably the most complicated ever assembled, governs the speed on electric motors driving apparatus used to test pumps for the Colorado river aqueduct. It consists of more than a score of toothed gears, with four shift levels each of which may be set in different positions.

Possible pump speeds start at half a revolution a minute and jump by half-revolution steps to 5,000 revolutions a minute.

A new stationary ballroom is being built in Soviet Russia.

## London Woman Was Charitable

Payments Have Been Made From Fund For 134 Years

Annual gifts were made over a century and a quarter ago by a London woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Heather. Nobody knows who she was or anything about her except that she was charitably inclined, but her name is still kept green by her gifts of £10 to six "widows of decayed house-holders," which have now been made regularly for 134 years. When Mrs. Heather set aside the fund from which these gifts are made there were then, as now, respectable people who, through no fault of their own, had fallen upon hard times, and it was these women Mrs. Heather particularly desired to help. She therefore laid down that recipients of her gifts should be widows of "persons who have been in a respectable position in the world, and paid house rent and taxes, and who from disastances beyond their control have become poor and needy." She also insisted that applicants should be women of good moral character. The receipt of poor law relief is also an absolute disqualification.

## New Telephone Record

Voice Girdles The World In A Quarter Of An Second

Two telephone wires 20 feet of each other were linked experimentally by a circuit of 23,000 miles of air and wire. The loop set new time and distance records. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, called T. G. Miller, vice-president, his voice girdling the world in a quarter of a second. His call went from New York to San Francisco, Java, Amsterdam, London and back again.

He was relayed over wires to the Pacific coast, broadcast to Java across 5,000 miles of ocean and re-broadcast in Amsterdam, spanning 7,000 miles. From Holland the voice went to London by submarine cable under the North Sea.

## FANCIFUL FABLES



## Summer Range For Growing Chickens

Clear Ranges Needed For Effective Control Of Parasites

In medieval days when the black death, typhus, smallpox, and other virulent plagues were taken as a matter of course, the phrase "the plague is in the air" was invented. A very high compliment to personal goodness. To-day, the person who would not kill a fly is looked upon merely as ignorant. The house fly is world-wide in distribution and is notorious for the part it plays in the dissemination of such dangerous diseases as typhoid, infantile diarrhoea, tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, and others. It breeds in filth of the most objectionable kind, and yet it is tolerated in many homes, and public eating places. The fly is a menace to public health owing to its habit of passing directly from putrid filth to the human food, carrying with it bacteria and other organisms and particles of decomposing organic matter on its many body legs, sticky feet, and mouth-parts. Undesirable organisms may also be conveyed to food in its excreta and regurgitated saliva (fly spit).

Several generations of house flies develop during the warm months of the year, says the Dominion Encyclopedia, the number varying with the character of the season. The flies are most numerous in summer and early autumn but diminish rapidly as the weather grows cold. The most effective and desirable method of controlling house flies undoubtedly consists in eliminating or reducing their breeding places to a minimum by properly treating or disposing of such materials as manure and garbage. Fresh horse manure is a prolific source of house fly production, and this material is probably responsible for the majority of flies in rural sections. In the cities where house flies have been largely replaced in favour of mechanical transport, garbage is an important factor in fly production. It is best to control their breeding places to a minimum by properly treating or disposing of such materials as manure and garbage. 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## Extensive Plan Of Beautification On Civic Lines Reflects Thrift And Enterprise Of Communities

Canada has been richly endowed with great natural beauty and, except where man in cities, towns, and villages has turned that loveliness into a semblance of garbage dumps, the land is a vista of endless charm. Just as a man is oft-times judged by his clothes, so is a community appraised by its environment and that environment is at once the responsibility of every member of the community, individually and collectively. The home after all is the starting point for the most effective re-beautification of the spots despoiled of their natural grace, and where each home is beautified, the fulfillment of a comprehensive scheme of beautification on civic or community lines is made a comparatively easy matter.

This has been amply proved by the success of the More Beautiful Canada campaign, sponsored by the Canadian Horticultural Council a few years ago. The idea of beautifying the home surroundings had, in many places, only to be suggested to be acted upon, and now Canada possesses many more beautiful towns, villages and homes, some lovely but all the more lovely for their lowliness. The use of flowers and plants on the porches and walls of a home, in the gardens, and in adjacent walks, is not a matter of mere show. It goes deeper than that. In reality it strikes at the roots of civilization. Beauty represents the higher, the lighter over the lower, of form over matter. So much so, that if the world were one beautiful garden and every inhabitant a gardener, there would be no more war. Every human being is influenced to a greater extent by his surroundings than he is generally credited with. There is harmony—and the harmony of flowers symbolizes the blending of the higher impulses—there can be no discord.

The story is the oldest one known. Adam was appointed to dress the garden of Eden and to keep it (Gen. 2:15). He did not do so and was sent out of the garden to till the ground. (Gen. 3:23). Children reared to love flowers have their hearts filled with love for beauty and thus less love in their hearts and minds for the things that hurt and destroy.

Still another point of view. The progressiveness and thrift of a community or municipality are often reflected in its appearance, and while the Dominion is stressing the importance of the influx of tourists, the best advertising that any community can do is to present a pleasing appearance. In the matter of what are the most suitable flowers and plants for the district, information will gladly be given by the nearest agricultural college, or the Experimental Farm of the Dominion or Provincial Department of Agriculture.

### Encourage Young Artist

Paints And Brushes To Be Sent To Apprentices At Northern H.B. Post

A set of artist's paints and brushes will be sent to Stanley C. Knapp, 20-year-old English apprentice in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Clyde River, by trustees of the national gallery of Canada in recognition of his natural talent and inventiveness. Clyde River is 500 miles north of Prosser Bay, southern Bathin Land, N.W.T.

Last year Knapp presented H. B. Southern, chairman of the board of trustees of the gallery, with an oil painting of the company post at Prosser Bay, executed by him and his brushes made from hair out of his own head, and painted on cardboard with common house paint. The gift was brought down by Major D. L. McNeill, commander of the Canadian government Arctic patrol.

### Started An Argument

The report of a Canadian National Telegraphs despatcher on a line near Belleville, Ont., has started an argument among naturalists. It told how two ladies chased a beaver up a tree and had to cut the tree down, snipping the beaver in the fall. The despatcher confirmed his report in spite of the cautious beavers can't climb trees and even if they can, the boys could have climbed after the animal.

### Federal Appointment

Harvey Dennis Sparling, Portage la Prairie, has been appointed official receiver under the Farmers Creditors Arrangements Act in the full territorial judicial district of Manitoba. Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes announced.

### Results Are Remarkable

#### Cotton And Silk Fibres Made Stronger Than Iron

Silk and cotton fibres surpassing metal in tensile strength and offering a key to better wearing qualities were reported to the American Chemical Society at New York.

This strength was found during examination of "giant molecules" in a Swedish centrifuge at the Du Pont Company laboratories. The centrifuge is an indirect microscope which spins its contents at hundreds of revolutions a second so that minute parts are separated and their size can be calculated.

The experiments were reported by Dr. Elmer O. Krammer and William D. Lansing.

In the centrifuge the molecules of silk and cotton show a beanie-like structure. They are very long and narrow.

This explains their tensile strength. When they are lined up so that they parallel the atomic electrical forces of attraction hold them together much as if they were cables. When silk fibres are taken up in this way, they show a tensile strength of 32 to 35 tons a square inch, and cotton, 20 to 31 tons. The tensile strength of cast iron is 6½ to 11 tons.

### Anxious To Have Vote

#### Uneducated Women In Ceylon Learning To Read And Write

Mothers and grandmothers in Ceylon are going to the village schools, struggling to learn to read and write so that they may exercise the right to vote, members of a Mothers' women's club were told by H. C. Bingham.

Five years ago, he said, when Ceylon attained self-government, women began to take great interest in the affairs of the country. They have the franchise but must be able to read and write their own language. To-day 600,000 are qualified to vote.

### FASHION FANCIES

There is only one way to "rehabilitate" the jobless. That is by reviving business to provide them with jobs.

The nature of space is a problem that has been discussed almost from the beginning of metaphysical speculation.



### QUICKLY FASHIONED

Ellen Worth offers pattern of this adorable model, distinguished by its perfect tailored simplicity. Style No. 807 is designed for sizes 14 to 18 years, 36 to 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 35 inch material with ¾ yards of 35 inch contrasting.

Pattern 26 each. Address mail orders to: Pattern Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

The Spring Fashion Magazine is better than ever. Entirely illustrated in color you will find it a very stimulating fashion edition. There are clothes for cruising and clothes to brighten the lives of stay-at-homes. Many delightful little models for the smaller members of the family. Of course, patterns are obtainable for the design illustrated. Send your copy to-day, the price is 20 cents.

The goodness of some people is exceedingly tiresome. 2097

### CHARMING STUDY OF HAPPY ROYAL COUPLE



This happy informal picture shows Princess Ingrid of Sweden with her fiancé, Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark. This royal couple's engagement was announced recently.

### For Grasshopper Control

#### Experiment Made In Distributing Bait By Means Of Aeroplane

Aerial distribution of grasshopper poison bait was demonstrated at Lethbridge recently before a dozen entomologists of the Dominion and northwestern United States.

During a conference of scientists seeking best ways and means of combating the "hopper" infestation, a plane with Pilot E. Roda at the controls, equipped with a "spreader" invented by Terrance Ingold of Lethbridge, and seven hundred pounds of bait aboard gave a demonstration of rapid spreading of bait which greatly impressed the entomologists.

By means of the overhead spreader it is possible to spread the bait evenly over large areas very quickly at the rate of about 10 pounds to the acre, which is not possible by the hand method now used.

There is only one way to "rehabilitate" the jobless. That is by reviving business to provide them with jobs.

The nature of space is a problem that has been discussed almost from the beginning of metaphysical speculation.

### Nothing To It

#### Spring Fever Just Means Lack Of Fresh Air

If you observe symptoms of Spring fever—for instance, a strong tendency to take the afternoon off—you may dismiss it with a yawn.

"There's nothing to it," said Dr. Morris Fishbein, of Chicago, discussing the old idea that "spring fever" has some foundation in physical fact. "Chiefly, it's just an ailment."

Is there anything to the time-honored theory that the blood gets thick and sticky, causing the common feeling of listlessness when spring arrives?

"There's not the slightest evidence of it," said Dr. Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association. He offered this possible explanation of why spring patients suffer a strong impulse to yawn or sleep:

"Probably they forgot to open the windows."

### Lumber Mills Busy

As a result of a brisk demand for lumber, planing mills in White Court, Alta., did not miss a day during the winter, running on full time schedule—the first time since 1920. A large amount of lumber is being shipped from there daily.

## THE SNAPSHOT GUILD

### SUGGESTIONS FOR SPRING PICTURES



"Don't forget the youngsters when you are taking snapshots"

Here's a chance to again set "environment" in your pictures. The young lady pictured above is in an ideal setting for "oh oh" her smile (and good looks) and at the same time the result is a most attractive snapshot—typical of springtime.

The snail, the girl, or the picture which is not half so attention-compelling if the picture had been taken with the garage door, the dark trunk of a tree or some other unattractive object as a background.

The season offers countless opportunities for interesting, story-telling snapshots. There is the plant you gave mother, or the beautiful white Easter lilies or the baby chicks received by little Jane from her grandmother; and innumerable other subjects. All you need is a good camera and a collection of snapshots that you thought to the picture possibilities, and at the end of the day you will have a collection of snapshots that you, your friends and family will be proud of and enjoy for years to come.

JOHN VAN GULDER

## Develop Intricate Machine That Is Claimed To Be Able To Solve Numerous Difficult Problems

### Accumulate Estate

#### Dionne Quintuplets Prosper Financially During Brief Career

An estate valued at \$151,817.29 has been accumulated for the Dionne quintuplets in the period July 26, 1934, to March 31, 1935. This figure was revealed in the surrogate court of the district of Nipissing by J. R. Valin, solicitor for the former guardians of the five little sisters.

Tabulated the estate consists of contracts valued at \$114,700; cash in bank, \$15,728; Dafoe hospital, \$9,112; province of Ontario bond, \$10,000; gifts, \$1,586.

Gifts varying from five extinguishers to frying pans, were sent to the famous babies during the period in which they lay in their hospital bed. In addition to this the hospital was built and equipped by monies and donations obtained through the efforts of the guardians.

Contracts which are still due will bring in \$114,700. They include Carnation Company, Ltd., Toronto, \$2,000; Public News Incorporated, New York, \$40,000; Gordon V. Thompson Limited, Toronto, \$500; Merrill Publishing Company, Chicago, \$100; N.E.A. Service, Inc., \$5,000; Lehn and Fink Limited, \$1,000; George S. Dingle Limited, Toronto, \$2,000; N.E.A. Service, Inc., \$5,000.

Cash receipts in the period July 26, 1934, to March 31, 1935, totaled \$100,000. The amount, The Toronto Daily Star paid \$1,508 (on a non-profit basis) for still picture rights in the eight-month period. For the right of taking moving pictures, Pathe News Incorporated paid \$7,074.

Cash disbursements aggregated \$14,862. These monies were paid for medical fees, legal fees, light and power, coal, food supplies, repairs, denting a well, petty cash, etc. For his services covering the period from the babies' birth until the end of April, Dr. A. R. Dafoe was paid \$2,500.

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### Dundonald Was Great Soldier

#### Had Plans To Re-Organize Canada's Militia 30 Years Ago

The Earl of Dundonald, who stirred the whole Canadian nation three decades ago by his energetic plans to reorganize the Canadian militia, died at the age of 82, after a brief illness.

A great soldier, who saw service in Egypt and South Africa before becoming general officer commanding the Canadian Militia in 1902, and years later proved himself a valuable assistant in conduct of Great War operations, Lord Dundonald came of a distinguished Scottish fighting family.

He will be remembered chiefly as the man who led the final advance into Ladysmith. He also rode across the desert with dispatches bearing the death of Gordon of Khartoum. In Canada he will long be known as the military man whose conflicts with politicians stirred the Ottawa, and London Parliaments.

Dundonald came to Canada in 1902 to reorganize the Canadian Militia. After a stormy time and his departure in 1904 when he was greeted enthusiastically by throngs of people in cities en route to Quebec, he wrote: "Persons living in England in the days of a commander-in-chief have no opportunity to realize the importance of such a thing as political interference in a military force, but in Canada in 1904 this interference struck at the roots of all efficiency."

### The Yukon-Alaska Boundary

An aid in the effective enforcement of customs, immigration, and other regulations, the Dominion government has reserved from sale a strip of land 60 feet wide along the Canadian side of the Yukon-Alaska section of the International Boundary. On the Alaska side of the boundary, the United States government has reserved a strip of the same width through its public lands.

The Yukon-Alaska boundary is 749 miles long.

### The Latest In Shoes

Here's the latest invention to bathe the "corn-stepped" comforters. A pair of shoes on exhibition at the Province of Quebec State Exhibition in Montreal has steel toes which can bear 100-pound pressure and leave the owner still smiling. The breaking strain of the toe-cap is 4,000 pounds.

With 75,000 parts and \$60,000, the masterminds of the engineering staff at the University of Pennsylvania have put together a "mechanical brain," an intricate mass of metal that knows all the answers.

The potentialities of the bewildering mass of whirling wheels, shafts, gears, mirrors, sine, ball bearings, et al., is upheld as limitations by its constructors, associates of the Moore School of Electrical Engineering of the U. of P.

Primarily an instrument of peace, the "mechanical brain" becomes a death dealing weapon in wartime, when it can be utilized to compute distances between firing points and targets, the most important detail of every gunner's task.

No longer will the captain on the bridge of a battleship have to be concerned with the speed of the ship, the distance the vessel is from the enemy, the rotation of the earth, the strength of the charge, the shape of the shell, the humidity, the temperature of the air, all these things must now be considered before the firing of a thunderous salvo.

All the above calculating will be done and more accurately by the mechanism of the new machine.

Prof. Charles DeV. Fawcett, of the Moore School, explained that if a battleship's machine could calculate its target twice out of ten attempts, with the assistance of the "Mechanical Brain" it will hit the target at least five times, and very likely more often.

Both the army and navy have been in close contact with the construction of the machine, built with CWA funds. It is the largest instrument of its kind in the world to date.

"Although I hesitate to forecast the future," Fawcett said, "I am convinced this machine has extraordinary possibilities for the future. It will be of use in the commonest ways."

"By solving the mathematical problems of taking moving pictures, it will be of use in the commonest ways. It will be helpful among other things, in radio, television, hydraulics, aerodynamics, and the generation of steam. It will be immensely valuable in the automotive field."

As an example, the professor put the lives of a giant through a few pages. He geared it to solve a problem known as Vander Pol's equation, of use in radio engineering.

This equation, Fawcett pointed out, can be solved only with the greatest difficulty by mathematicians, with a large margin for error. To the "mechanical brain," it was a child's play. In jig-time the machine, using only a small part of its involved workings, had the answer and was no mistake.

The machine is approximately 28 feet long, six feet wide and three and one-half feet high. The first one of its kind was constructed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. Vannevar Bush, but it has only four gears, in contrast to the ten on the one in Philadelphia, and the gears gauge its range.

The university plans to place the machine at the disposal of American industry.

### Japan's Trade With Canada

#### Is To Be Regulated By Committee Of Experts

The official trade council of Japan has appointed a committee to regulate trade with Canada. In this connection it was said last year Japan purchased from Canada \$15,400,000 in goods while Canada purchased of Japanese merchandise valued at \$2,240,000.

The trade council, consisting of experts of the ministries of finance, foreign affairs and commerce, decided to apply a system of control over imports and also to introduce safeguarding measures against countries which impose severe restrictions against Japanese imports. These latter form of measures would only restrict, even prohibition of imports.

### Millions Illustrate

According to statistics compiled by the National government, China has at present a population of 436,094,000 people, of whom only 67,218,960 are educated, while the remaining 368,875,040 are illiterate.

Him—"Say, do your eyes bother you?"  
Her—"No, why?"  
Him—"Well, they bother me!"







